

NO. 12.

Dr. Wampler, sworn.—Mr. Shriver called me on Wednesday morning, about 8 o'clock. I went with him, saw Mr. King. We went out to the man, he was dead. I discovered fire on him, it was extinguished. His right eye was destroyed, there were no other wounds except about the head, neck, and face. Wound about half an inch deep extending from the eye to back of his head, I examined it but little. Mr. King called Mr. Gitt, he came, Mr. Eichelberger's sons & himself came, and numbers of others. His face was black with powder; inquest was held the same morning about 8 o'clock. The jacket was on fire, the thumb and finger were burnt. His hands were soft as those of a lady, as if he had never worked. Mr. King said he expected to wound the man.

Mr. Gitt sworn.—I was called after 2 o'clock by Mr. King, who said I have not a man. I want you to come over. I went, found Mr. King, Cooper, Shriver, and Dr. Wampler. We went out and found the man—I did not know him—he was black in the face—he was shot in the eye. An inquest was held by Squire Selye, about 8 o'clock, here Mr. Gitt produced the articles found on the person of

ish knife, a screw driver, purse, map of Pennsylvania, &c. &c. was lying open on him where he had fallen, and also part of the chips cut from the window—his glove was burnt, his face black, & reeking by the powder. Dr. Culbertson washed it off.

Testimony here closed on the part of the Commonwealth.

About a dozen witnesses were called promiscuously from the persons in the court room, all of whom testified to the good character of Mr. King as a peaceable and quiet man.

Verdict of the Jury, *Not Guilty*. For defendant—J. Gardner, and R. J. Fisher.

We are indebted to a private letter for information from the capital of Massachusetts, assuring us that JOHN DAVIS, now a representative in Congress, has been elected Governor of that ancient and respectable Commonwealth. In the House of Representatives, the whole number of votes was 547; of which Mr. DAVIS received 327, MARSH MORTON, (the Jackson candidate) 199; the other votes being cast for persons who were not candidates. *Changes in the Senate*, which had not taken place at the date of our advice, will have added something to this majority.

Nat. Int. A verdict of \$1200 damages was returned in the Court of Common Pleas, at Providence, R. I. last week, against a young man for slandering a young lady in that most delicate and essential point, her chastity.

Frivolous Heroism.—In the town of St. George, Maine, lately, a boy, one of a large skating party, fell through the ice of a pond. His comrades fled in all directions; but his cries having alarmed his own family, living near the pond, one of his sisters made her appearance, and plunged into the pond, without a moment's hesitation, to the rescue. She did not, however, succeed in her effort, the lad being drowned; and it was not without difficulty that the spectators recovered her own almost lifeless body from the water.

St. Louis, (Mo.) Dec. 27.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.—Gen. Jones, Marshal of the Missouri District, arrived in this city yesterday from an excursion to the western part of the State in quest of counterfeiters. He was completely successful in the object of the expedition, having captured five of the gang, whom he found located in an obscure corner of Cole county. They were brought to this city, and are undergoing an examination before his honor Judge Peck. The Marshal found upon them all the implements of their trade, dyes, printing apparatus, paper, &c. together with a large amount of counterfeit money. It is to be hoped that the new Penitentiary may be completed in season for their reception. *Rep.*

Wonderful Cure.—Eleanor Chase, of Fall River, (Vermont), some seven or eight years ago, in cutting stone, broke off a piece of cast steel from some of his tools, that flew into one of his eyes, and caused the loss of his sight. The steel remained, which made the eye extremely susceptible of cold, and caused frequently severe inflammations, with great pain and suffering. Last winter and spring, he suffered extremely, and fears were entertained by himself and friends that he would go off in a consumption. One alternative only presented itself, to prevent his fatal catastrophe; and that was, to have his eye cut out—the steel that remained in, continued to irritate to that degree, and without hope from any other means, and fast declining, and continually tortured by this direful malady, he at last came to the conclusion to submit to the advice of his physician, and have this shocking operation performed.

About this time a friend of his told him of a remedy, which was, to apply to his eye a magnet and draw out the steel. One was procured of great power, and applied—the second time of application the steel came out; and relieved his eye from the irritation that had been so very severe; and he is now well, and about his usual avocations, and saved the dreadful operation of having his eye dug out.

Fall River Rec.

A great public meeting was held at Norfolk on Wednesday last, to take into consideration the removal, by the Executive, of the Public Deposites from the Bank of the U. States, LITTLETON W. TAZEWELL in the chair, and JOSEPH H. ROBERTSON, Secretary. The meeting being organized, (says the Norfolk Herald,) "the distinguished citizen who presided, rose, and addressed the assembled citizens for an hour and a half, during which he pursued the investigation of the important subject upon which the meeting was convened, in a strain of thrilling eloquence, and with a force of argumentative and logical illustration, that utterly annihilated the false reasonings of the defenders of Executive usurpation, and laid bare to the comprehension of every mind the true causes of the public distress." His speech was received with the greatest applause; after which, on motion of Wm. H. McFARLAND, Esq. the identical resolutions adopted by the citizens of Richmond were adopted by the citizens of Norfolk, with only two or three dissentient votes. In addition to which, the following Resolution, moved by JOHN N. TAZEWELL, Esq. was adopted, with but two dissenting voices:

"Resolved, That the Chairman communicate to the Hon. Wm. J. DUANE the thanks of this meeting, for the honest and manly, though ineffectual, effort to preserve the public treasure from the invasion of the Federal Executive, and assure him, that, in the retirement to which his independence has driven him, he possesses our best wishes for his welfare and happiness."

No nomination of a Secretary of the Treasury has yet been made to the Senate by the President, although that body has been about a month and a half in session; and the President has had no less than three (viz: McLane, Duane and Taney) since the last adjournment of Congress!

LOTTERIES.

Every person in any way concerned in the sale, &c. of lottery tickets in this State, is now subject to pay a fine of from 100 to 10,000 dollars, or to be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the Court before whom they may be convicted.

John B. Alexander, Esq. is elected to the Legislature from Westmoreland county, in the room of Mr. Funtley appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth. Geo. Farrell, Esq. was his opponent.

Mr. Southard, in his Speech in the Senate of the U. States, on Wednesday, said—Sir, there is in the history of the world, a record of such a usurpation of power? What tyrant has thus ever scorned the representatives of the people. Never has it been done: history from its commencement to the end of time, presents no such instance. Within sixty days the present Congress was to assemble and act its own will on the subject. They are the representatives of the people, and one man is to deprive them of all power—to prevent their acting. Sir, I cannot approve of this act of contempt and usurpation, sustained by whatever reasons it may be. I will maintain the power of Congress, and not permit it thus to be scorned and trampled under the feet of one man. This is attempted by the Secretary of the Treasury, because he places his will over the representatives of the people whom he loves so dearly.

Banking.—It appears from the annual message of the Governor of the state of New York, that the legislature have, within these four years, added nine millions to the banking capital of that state; and that notices have already been published of intended applications, at the present session, for one hundred and five new Banks, with capitals amounting to about fifty-five millions of dollars! and he adds, "It is probable that additions will be made to this number!"

Education.—From the same message, we learn, that 820 towns & wards (being the whole number in the state) have made report to the Superintendent of Public Schools for the year 1832, from which it appears, that there was then 9107 district schools, in which 512,475 children were instructed. The whole number of children in these districts, between five and sixteen years of age, was 522,618. The public moneys distributed to the districts, including \$100,000 from the common school fund, and \$18,593 24 from the local funds, amounted to \$307,733 08 and the inhabitants of the districts raised for the same purpose \$360,936 36; making together \$677,429 44; which sum, except about \$40,000 expended in New York for school houses, was paid to teachers for their services. Adding to this amount the other expenses incident to the system, the whole sum expended for the support of schools in 1832, would be about \$1,100,000.

The proximity of the Russian with the American settlements on the Pacific Ocean, and the prospect that a future day much commercial intercourse will be carried on between them, may make the following extract interesting:

"Siberia presents a vast field to the prospects of the politician, to the speculations of the merchant, and the reflections of the philosopher. Russia derives more than one great advantage from the possession of this third part of Asia.—Protection to her European provinces from any attack on this side; millions of clear profit from the mines; a commercial communication with China and America; such are the fruits which Russia derives from the conquest of a single Cossack. Yermack Timofew, the Cossack of the Hyperborean world. The Siberian trade is enjoyed as a monopoly by the Russian merchants. The great rivers of the country, the Obi, the Yenisei, and the Lena, with their tributaries, approach and retire from one another so conveniently, that goods may be carried almost entirely by water from Kiachta to Russia in Europe. This passage occupies three years; that is, three short summers; the land route takes one entire year.

In 1790, the carriage and freight from Kiachta to Petersburg were 6 roubles or 19 shillings for every pond of 40 lbs., and by water, only four, (or twelve shillings and eight pence.) Tobolsk is the chief emporium of the goods which come from Europe, and of those which come from Siberia and China, the greater part of which is brought into Russia on sledges in the winter. The caravans of the Kamtschats, which arrive at Tobolsk during the winter, bring thither provisions, and sometimes gold and silver, and when they leave it, take home different articles of copper and iron. The Bukharians, who also come at the same season, bring dried lamb-skins and cotton stuffs from their own country, together with Indian silks, and sometimes precious stones.—Tobolsk is the emporium of the fur des-

The other important places for the fur trade are Tomsk, especially for such as are sold to the Kalmucks and the Mengo, Yeniseisk, Turukhansk and Yakoutsk, principally for the purchasing markets. Irkutsk is the first town of Siberia for activity and extent of trade. Its advantageous position lays open to it three commercial roads; that of Kiachta, of Eastern Siberia and Kamtschatska, and that of Western Siberia and Russia. In

the other towns the trade is that of simple transmission; here it is one of active commercial transactions. The traffic with China is in a great measure in the hands of the merchants at Irkutsk, the greater part of whom have warehouses and agents at Kiachta. It is likewise at Irkutsk, that the greater part of sea voyages to the islands of the eastern ocean and of the coast of America are undertaken by the merchants, who form partnerships for that purpose. The American-Russian trade will probably at some future time bring the Cabinet of Petersburg into contact with English Canada and the American States. This trade becomes henceforth necessary for Russia, who, without America, could not furnish a sufficient quantity of furs for the Kiachta market, where she buys teas, nankeens, and silks; now articles of necessity with the inhabitants of Siberia. All the fair sex, and even the wives of the Cossacks, use tea, and dress themselves with the manufactures of China. The Chinese merchant himself begins to feel a demand for more than the ermine, and fine furs; he wants the cloths, and broads, and some other productions of European industry. This trade is partly conducted by barter and partly by money. The balance against Russia has been more than four millions of livres for these last years, a disadvantage merely nominal; for it is certainly better to purchase teas and nankeens at first hand, and to pay the sledgesmen and boatmen of Siberia for the transport, than to procure these goods from the maritime countries of Europe. If the balance of trade were in itself a solid principle of political economy, Russia might produce within her own territory, a great part of the objects of exchange to re-establish this balance. But what object can Russia, or any other political community, have in procuring for herself an influx and discouraging an efflux of the precious metals, if she does not mean to hoard them in a corner, without bringing them to use, till some great national emergency calls for exertion, which is to be made by disgorging the store among her own subjects, in order to pay an increased army, or among allies, and mercenaries, whose co-operation she might wish to procure? And in that case, would not the sudden production of the treasure prodigiously reduce its value?"—*Malte Brun*.

We believe that he lives happiest who adheres most closely to a natural course of life, and is most conversant with natural objects; and that he who seeks what are called the honors, the pleasures, the refinements, and the elegancies of the *haut ton*, or fashionable world, makes a sad deviation from the road to human happiness. Hence we hold that the farmer, whose intercourse is chiefly with natural objects—his lands, his crops, his stock of animals, and above all, with the domestic circle of his own family, is a much happier man than the dandy, the politician, the office-seeker, or the office-holder. The real wants of life are easily satisfied—most of our pleasures are derived from our intercourse with nature in some way or another, while nine-tenths of the wants and the miseries that beset us are purely artificial—the legitimate offspring of what is vauntingly called civilization and refinement.—*American Farmer*.

From the Boston Mercantile Advertiser.

Anecdotes of Whaling.—The number of English vessels in the Greenland trade, is, as we stated it the other day, about 90; the whole number in the business, 250. The writer in the North American—who, by the way, is understood to be a New Bedford gentleman thoroughly versed in his subject—says the Biscayans of the 15th century were the first Europeans who engaged in the fishery, and that they had over 50 vessels in the 16th. Alluding to the hazards of this business, he states that the veteran, Capt. Scoresby, went through twenty-eight voyages successfully, and that he killed 498 whales, yielding 4998 tons of oil valued with the bone at about \$600,000. We are not aware that a parallel to this can be shown in New England. The average length of a whale is fifty feet, but a species called by the Greenlanders the Razor Back, sometimes exceeds 100, being the largest of the whole tribe, though it yields but little oil. The common whale very seldom exceeds 60, and the oil rarely 200 barrels. Capt. Howland, of New Bedford, however, before the Revolution, took one which afforded 212 barrels. Two of them loaded his sloop with 400 barrels, and 400 pounds of bone.

In the Greenland sea, the animal lives upon minute and almost invisible living particles with which they are filled to such an extent that Scoresby says 80,000 men employed from the creation could only number two square miles of them.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The Chronicle of this morning states that one establishment in this city has dismissed about a hundred workmen, and that a ship carpenter, heretofore extensively engaged in business, now employs none but apprentices. We had heard of the former case, and there is no doubt that both statements are correct. It is said also that a manufacturing establishment in New York discharged nearly one hundred hands on Saturday.

A Boston paper states that the Ocean Insurance Company of that city, have declared a dividend of ten per cent. for the term of sixty days, ending on the 13th inst. We are bound to believe this—seeing it in print. A few shares of stock in a Company that divides ten per cent. every two months, would be worth having in these hard times.

At the voting for Governor of Massachusetts, in the Senate of that State, Mr. DAVIS received 30 votes, the whole number of votes being 37, the whole number of votes of that State. Being thus chosen Governor by the votes of both branches of the Legislature, he has departed from the House of Representatives for Boston, to take upon himself the duties of his new station.

S. T. ARMSTRONG has been elected Lt. Governor of the State, by the same handsome vote as Mr. Davis received, in both Houses, for the higher office.—*Nat. Int.*

From the National Intelligencer.

We are almost overpowered by the mass of details of proceedings in Congress, in addition to the very important Debate now going on in both Houses. We must find room, however, to say what follows.

The absorbing topic of the day, is the removal of the public money by the Executive from the vaults of the Bank of the U. States. It is undergoing serious and solemn discussion in the Halls of Congress and of the State Legislatures, and in the body of the people.

Of the concentration of popular opinion on this subject, at meetings of the people, we have given some brief notices. Others are excluded for want of room. From the State Legislatures of Ohio, New York, and New Jersey, Resolutions have been received, approving the conduct of the Executive in the strongest terms, and instructing their Senators, and urging their Representatives, to oppose the restoration of the Deposites. [Upon the nature of the influence under which these resolutions are got up, we may have occasion, when a better opportunity presents itself, to make a few remarks.]

From Virginia, on the other hand, we hear that there prevails a disposition far different from that of tacit submission to what has been done. By a private letter, we learn that resolutions were moved in the House of Delegates, on Monday last, far stronger, both in substance and language, than those reported by the Committee, of which Mr. Barbour is Chairman, condemning, as an usurpation and contempt of Congress, the removal of the public money by the Executive. On these resolutions, several incidental votes were taken, which showed a majority of something like two to one, if not altogether favorable to their adoption, at least determined that a decision upon them should not be evaded.

Another Bank Robbery. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14. The Philadelphia Bank, between the hours of closing on Saturday afternoon, and the opening of the doors on Monday morning, was robbed of probably about Sixty-four Thousand Dollars, in Bank notes. Among the notes taken, we understand, were about Thirty-eight Hundred Dollars Doylestown Bank, nearly an equal amount of the Bank at Germantown, and a considerable amount in Trenton notes. The rest was in notes of Philadelphia banks; including those of every denomination except thousands and five hundreds. The number of fifties stolen is very small.

After getting within the Bank, the robber must have opened, with false keys, the three doors of the vault—one of wood and two of iron, and also the iron chest in which the notes were kept. All these doors were found loose when the vault was first visited yesterday morning.

Transparency of the Sea.—There is nothing, perhaps, that strikes a northern traveller more than the singular transparency of the water; and the farther he penetrates into the Arctic regions, the more forcibly is his attention riveted to this fact. At a depth of 20 fathoms, or 120 feet, the whole surface of the ground is exposed to view. Beds composed entirely of shells, and sand lightly sprinkled with them; and sub-marine forests, present through the clear medium new wonders to the unaccustomed eye.

Mr. Webster. Letters from Washington state that Mr. Webster will not speak upon Mr. Clay's resolutions. Those resolutions will be referred to the Committee of Finance, of which Mr. Webster is Chairman, and there is, therefore, a manifest propriety in his taking the course he is reported to have decided upon. If the resolutions are referred to that Committee, we may look for Mr. Webster's views in the report that the Committee will make. When that report may be called-up for consideration, Mr. Webster may be expected to take the lead in the discussion.

Change of Name.—It appears from the records of our Legislature, that the usual number of petitions for change of name have been presented to that body. Among these there are some very curious names which no one would be blamed for wishing to have changed. There are also several singular incidents connected with former changes, which come up at the present session for revision: One of these has been mentioned in the newspapers; it is that of a Mr. Burnside, of Worcester, who applied last year, and obtained leave to change his christian name, but in the process of business his surname also became changed, and instead of Burnside, he found himself legally Mr. Burnside. He now wishes for a legal authority to rectify the error.

But this is nothing to an occurrence in the State of Maine. A Mr. Woodcock, last year petitioned to have his name changed to Goodale, and the legislature agreed to his request. His wife and children, however, not being included in the act, are still Woodcocks, and as he does not like such sort of game, he has now applied to change their names.—*Boston Courier*.

"The proper study of mankind, is man."

Our readers doubtless recollect the great flourish of trumpets occasioned by the arrangement of the West India question, (said to be the opening of their ports) with England, in 1830—from which such high benefits to flow to the country.—Time has now tested and shown its effects, as demonstrated by Senator Sprague, in the Senate a few days since, by the exhibition of official documents—from which it appears that this arrangement has had the effect, in three short years, to reduce our tonnage (shipping) in this trade from ten times as much as that of England's (previous to it) to less than her's at this time! So much for the boasted benefits which Mr. Van Buren did not hesitate to barter the dignity of his Country for.—*Washingtonian*.

Mr. Van Buren. Since the late Legislative Caucus, we have heard a good deal said among our Jackson friends, about Mr. Van Buren's public services!—We should like to know what they are, and when they were performed. He was but a few weeks, barely inaugurated, Governor of New York, before he received the appointment of Secretary of State of the United States, and of course had no opportunity of rendering any service in that office. In the station of Secretary of State, he disgraced himself and his country, in the eyes of the Senate, for which that august body refused to confirm his subsequent appointment of Minister to England, and of course he had no opportunity of rendering any service in that capacity. To his present station of Vice-President of the United States, he was a vowedly elevated, not for his past services or own merit, but as an atonement to the feelings of President Jackson, for having his favorite rejected. Mr. Van Buren was in the Senate of the U. States, when elected Governor of his State. There he was not distinguished for his services or wisdom. No able Report or Speech of his is to be found in the proceedings of that body, either for or against the Tariff, or any of the important measures of national policy or interest then agitated. He voted, it is true, for the Tariff—not from a conviction in his own mind, of it being just and proper, as he avowed, but because his constituents were in favor of the measure! When, and in what station, then, did he ever render the important public services for which he is now praised? No one can point them out, and if he is elected President, it must be merely for his devotion to Gen. Jackson, to serve under whom he considered it honor enough, and not for any services he has rendered his country. And above all, to continue the REFORMS which have been commenced under the present administration, the fatal effects of which the whole country is now feeling. That Mr. Van Buren is pledged to carry out the doctrines and practices of President Jackson, we have no doubt. We say pledged—not to the people, for they cannot approve of them; but to a few leaders, who are now getting up Legislative Caucuses, and putting other party trickery in motion to procure the commitment of their party to him.—*Franklin Repository*.

Post-Master General.—The Senate have drawn the truth from the Post-Master General! In obedience to a resolution of that body, he acknowledges that the Department has borrowed, during the past year—including over-drafts of sundry Post-Masters—as much as \$400,000, for which an interest is allowed of 6 per cent. a year—besides a loan of \$50,000 from a local Bank in Washington, which has been repaid with interest.—*Id.*

We extract the following paragraph from the American Sentinel, a Jackson paper, and subscribe to its doctrine, as we think every man of reflection will sooner or later do.

"One bank, properly regulated or controlled, is unfortunately indispensable to preserve a safe and sound currency, and to maintain credit and confidence. This has of late been too palpably evidenced even in this city. Our local banks have confessed their own impotence. They assert their doubt of each other, and their want of confidence in themselves. The only alternative to the public is the establishment of one bank with branches, restricted by, but not subservient to, the General Government."

Back again.—It has already been stated, that the Legislature of Ohio had taken steps to instruct their Senators and request their Representatives in Congress to vote against the restoration of the deposits. We learned yesterday, that a reconsideration of the vote had been made by the Legislature, by a very large majority; and that the reason assigned for retracting the step, was, that it had been made known that the first vote was obtained by a request directly from Washington, and as soon as the independent portion of the House had ascertained that they had been thus sported with, they were in haste to express their abhorrence of such an interference on the part of the officers of the General Government, and under the eye of the Executive of the nation. This new state of things, we doubt not, will be productive of salutary effects. We cannot believe that a majority of our citizens, or their immediate representatives, will continue to advocate a system that is corrupting the sources of national power.

After the above was in type, we received a Cincinnati paper, from which we learn, that the resolution alluded to, had only passed the Senate, when a reconsideration called it back from the lower House. The paper says:

"Mr. Anderson, of Muskingum, in the Senate this day, moved to reconsider the vote on these resolutions; he said that he was not sufficiently apprised of their manufacture and origin, at the time of voting for them. He had since understood that they were of Washington City growth; he deplored, he said, to be made the puppet of any set of men, to dance to the tunes they wished, whenever the wire was pulled. This remark caused considerable cross firing from Mr. Leonard, Mr. Whittlesey, Blackburn, Anthony and others. The question on reconsideration, finally prevailed by a vote of 28 to 8.—The resolutions having gone to the House, were ordered back, and now lay on the Senate's table."

This will be "Covered to the General."

U. S. Gaz.

Joint resolutions were passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, on the 11th instant, expressing "undiminished confidence in the integrity and firmness" of the present Executive, declaring that the Bank of the U. States ought not to be re-chartered, and instructing the Senators and Representatives of the State, in Congress, to sustain by their votes and influence the course adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Taney, in relation to the Bank of the U. States and the Government Deposites—the removal of which the Legislature believes to have been warranted by the public good, and not done in violation of the law.

These resolutions will place Mr. Southard, one of the Senators from New Jersey, under some embarrassment, and could hardly have been foreseen by him. He made a long and energetic speech some days ago, in the Senate, in which he represented the removal of the Deposites as a tyrannical assumption of power, of which history, from its commencement to the end of time, presents no parallel, and declared that he would sustain the power of Congress, and not permit it thus to be scorned and trampled under the feet of one lawless man. He thus used his influence against the approval of the measure and pledged himself to continue his opposition to it. But, while Governor of N. Jersey in 1832, he took occasion—in a message to the Legislature—to express his opinion of the relations which ought to subsist between a representative and his constituents in the following emphatic terms:

"The people of New Jersey, by themselves through their representatives here, have the right, and are bound by duty to themselves, to convey their commands on this as on any other interesting topic—and it is their business both to watch and control the doings of their general agents, and as they appointed them, so to correct their wandering errors."

We have rarely seen a dilemma with horns so well defined, and we cannot imagine how the ex-Governor is to escape impalement. He pledged himself, before his election, to obey the commands of his constituents, who, he says, have a right to command him and correct his errors, and yet, if he does so, in the present instance, he must violate his sworn duty to the country and its constitution, at least in his own opinion.—*Balt. Gaz.*

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 7, 1834.

Last evening a splendid party was given by Mr. McLane, Secretary of State. It was more generally attended than has been usual. I noticed, with pleasure, the presence of many of the most honorable of the contending factions; and I was not less gratified in observing that the Kitchen Cabinet was feebly represented.—Whether this is to be attributed to their known hostility to Mr. McLane, in consequence of which they were not invited, or to recent developments, by the publication of their letters, I am unable to decide. Perhaps both causes may have operated. The Secretary and his lady appeared much at their ease and highly pleased. By their urbanity and kind attentions, they rendered their guests not less happy.

It was remarked, by several gentlemen, that the party was more like those which they had been accustomed to attend in former times, than any which has been given for several seasons past.—There was a freedom from restraint; an apparent sincerity of communication, and a frankness of manner, that seemed sympathetic. Nor are these parties always without a moral. When great events are at a crisis, they often indicate public feeling and sentiment. Thus viewed, last night presented a cheering prospect to the friends of freedom and our country.

Mr. McLane's countenance indicated great tranquility of mind. He appeared as one who no longer had griefs to brood over. He has not been ignorant of the conspiracy to ruin him politically, but disdained an appeal to the community against the conspirators. They are now, in part, unmasked.—This circumstance, I think, is to him a source of gratification. But if he flatters himself with the idea, that the exposure will elevate him in the opinion of either the President or Vice-President, he will soon discover his error. Mr. Kendall rules, and will continue to rule, as long as the present dynasty reigns. The people are alarmed, and disgusted with this irresponsible power, controlling the Government.—But it cannot and will not be changed until they shall have made the change at the ballot boxes. The Kitchen Cabinet hopes to perpetuate its influence, through the instrumentality of what they term a National Convention. These are the cabalistic words of that cabinet; and woe to the man, so far as their power extends, who dares to stand aloof from the mountains and in the valleys—National Convention! National Convention!

But let us return to the party. Madame Serrurier, who has for some time past been infirm, re-appeared in all her splendor, to the great gratification of her numerous friends, who witnessed the evidence of her restoration to health, and enjoyed the charms of her society.

Madame Podesta, the lady of a foreign

man, was also present.

There were also many other distinguished persons present.

The party was very pleasant and successful.

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The party was very pleasant and successful.

diplomat, and Madame Pageot, the lady of the Secretary of the French Legation, both attracted great attention. They are splendid women; and are daughters of the ancient dominion, who have formed "foreign alliances," alike honorable to themselves and their country.

In the giddy mazes of the crowd, there appeared a fair lady of Georgian mould of features, to whom it was more than whispered, this Vice President has some idea of paying his devoirs. But to describe all the beauty and fashion which were assembled at the Secretary's, would require a greater space than is allotted to one of my letters.

The friends of Col. Richard M. Johnson, have, at length, determined to nominate him as a candidate for the Presidency. This nomination is to be made in Pennsylvania; probably in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia. But there is a collateral question, somewhat embarrassing. Shall a Vice President be nominated on the same ticket, and at the same time? If yes, who is to be designated? The friends of Col. Johnson intend to make the impression that Pennsylvania is to furnish the Vice President for their ticket; but will endeavor to procrastinate the decision as to the individual, until a "more convenient season." And why procrastinate the selection of the candidate? Because, the nomination of Col. Johnson, is only for the purpose of rallying the workingmen, and keeping the troops together for the service of Mr. Van Buren. It is hoped that arrangements may yet be made between the high contracting parties to nominate Mr. Johnson as Vice-President, at the Kitchen Cabinet's National Convention. It is to drive this bargain that he is now talked of as a candidate for the Presidency. You will perceive, therefore, that it would be highly impolitic, and perhaps hazardous, to nominate a Vice President in Pennsylvania, inasmuch as it would expose the gallant colonel to the charge of duplicity, if he should subsequently agree to run himself as Vice President. From this brief outline, you will perceive the difficulties which encompass the proposed bargain. Can Pennsylvania be ultimately sold and transferred? I have no apprehensions and am an unbeliever.

The rumor of Mr. Stevenson's nomination shortly to the Court of St. James, is rife in the city. It was whispered in the diplomatic circles last evening, and from the movements in the House of Representatives yesterday, I am persuaded that the candidates for the Speaker's chair believe the rumors. Mr. Speight seems to cast a longing eye towards it. Others make their promenade around and behind it. But Dr. Sutherland has no longer the "ever had" any prospect of becoming its incumbent. Mr. Bennett has "nullified" the Doctor's whole bargain. I yet think, however, notwithstanding all the reports and signs, that Mr. Stevenson will remain in the Speaker's chair for the winter. The sooner he abdicates, however, the sooner the scramble will commence.

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

A Word for the Poor.—The poor we are to "have always amongst us." It is the truest charity, the purest benevolence, to soothe the distresses and relieve the wants of those with us and of us. There is nothing speculative in comforting the widow, befriending the orphan, clothing the naked, feeding the hungry, and visiting the sick. These are the kind offices recommended by the precept and example of the Redeemer of Mankind, and eminently befiting the Christian life and character. The poor, at this inclement season, must suffer much. Now do the "houseless sons of want" feel the rigor of winter, and the consequent misery of their situation. Many a scene of suffering may now be witnessed amongst those who, under milder skies, continue to make themselves comparatively comfortable.

"Around the few poor embers of the hearth, They, shivering, cowering, sit, and howl the head; The children have no smile, no sign of mirth, But grief, and fears, and wailings in their stead. The storm without admits their shivering shuff, The snow thro' gaping board & window flies, Beneath the coverings of a tattered bed, An infant child lifts up its plaintive cries, And then again the tears start in the mother's eyes."

The contemplation of such a picture must move the hardest heart. Need we say, then, let the good work commence at once, and in earnest! Let the rich man pour out some of his treasure into the lap of want! Let female virtue lighten up with its lovely smile the dull eye of the wretched mother, wife, or daughter! Let youth exert its activity in a cause which will do it honor! Let every hand be "open as day to melting charity." The blessings of gratitude will follow us—the recollection of good deeds will always abide with us—the prayers of faith will be offered for us!

"Friends of your race! Go, break your loaf, and hear
Its fragments to your poor, who suffer so.
They, too, are human beings. Let them share
Your kindness, nor sink down to hopeless woe."

A case of spontaneous ignition occurred, a week or two since, upon the plantation of Col. Macnamara, near Salisbury, N. C. Some cotton that had been washed, and put up in balls and laid away in a

basket, caught fire about midday in the chamber where they were placed, and came very near burning down the house.

Two old Dutch women, lately from Holland, were the lions at the President's late levee at Washington. They were dressed in short pellicots, thick soled shoes, red stockings and mob caps, and completely eclipsed the foreign ministers, &c.

STANZAS.

Translated from the Spanish, FOR THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

Awake, my soul, and contemplate,
How swiftly flies this mortal state,
How silently comes death,
By stealth advancing every day—
These animated forms of clay
Must soon resign their breath.

How pleasure, borne on rapid wing,
Or leaves behind a poison'd sting,
That deeply wounds the breast!
How to our fancy still appear,
The joys that crown the present year,
Inferior to the past!

Our lives are streams that quickly flow
To endless bliss or endless woe;
An unknown, shoreless sea;
Thither e'en titled nobles tend,
And there their titles all shall end,
Lost in eternity!

There meet the wealthy and the great,
The men of honor, rank, and state,
And there the humble poor;
Nor shall be known the monarch proud,
From the most abject of the crowd
That begged from door to door! M.

Mr. Harper:—I lately met with the original from which the above translation is made, in one of the Annuals for the present year. It seemed to me to possess considerable merit on account of its beautiful simplicity, and hence I was induced to attempt a version of it. I do not mean to pretend to say that I have done it justice; but if you deem my translation worthy a corner in your paper, you are welcome to use it. THE TRANSLATOR.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.

In the House, on the 8th, the resolution offered by Mr. Keating, on Monday last, calling upon the state banks for weekly statements of their situation, from Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1833, was discussed by Mr. Crawford, of Franklin, against, and Mr. Keating, in favor. On the 9th, the discussion was continued by Mr. Thompson, of Venango, against the resolution, and Mr. Walker, of Erie, in favor; when a motion to amend the resolution, so as to make it monthly, instead of weekly, was offered by Mr. Moorhead, of Westmoreland, and lost. Mr. Lacock, of Beaver, then spoke in support of the resolution, and was replied to by Mr. Crawford, of Franklin. Mr. Robinson, of Allegheny, offered an amendment, confining the information to certain specified months. This was supported by Mr. Stevens, of Adams, and lost. Mr. Smith, of Chester, and Mr. Kerr, of Butler, spoke in opposition to the resolution, and Mr. Anderson, of Delaware, and Mr. White, of Philadelphia, in favor.

On the 10th, Mr. Ayres, of Dauphin, spoke against the resolution. Mr. Miller, of Phila. supported it. Mr. Stevens, of Adams, offered an amendment, which he supported, and Mr. Keating and Mr. Wiegand opposed, and which Mr. S. withdrew. On the 11th, Mr. Wallace, of Crawford, supported the resolution. Mr. Crawford of F. replied. Mr. Keating closed the debate, by an elaborate argument, in support of the resolution, and in reply to the objections to it. On taking the question—for the passage of the resolution, Yeas 41—Neas 54.

The Memorial of the Reform Convention was presented to the House by Mr. Kerr, of Butler, and read.

Some discussion arose on a bill for the execution of criminals in the jail-yard instead of in public. Mr. Stevens moved to postpone the bill, and stated as a reason, that a resolution had been offered instructing the Judiciary committee to bring in a bill to abolish capital punishment. If this resolution should pass, the discussion on the bill before the House would be lost. He was in favor of the resolution, and called upon the gentleman to avow his determination to call it up.

Mr. Keating replied that he was always in earnest in what he did, and never offered resolutions for mere effect, here or elsewhere. Messrs. Thompson & Ayres were in favor of abolishing the punishment of death. Some remarks were made by Messrs. Holcomb and Strohm, when the bill was postponed to February 6.

REFORM CONVENTION.

A convention of the delegates from a number of the counties in this state, assembled in this place, on the 8th instant, and continued in daily session until Saturday. It was organized by appointing the Hon. George Kræmer, President; Jacob Mechling and Mahlon Ortilip Vice Presidents; and Henry K. Strong, and Asa Dimock, Secretaries. About forty members, including a number of the members of both houses of the Legislature, took seats in the convention and concurred in the proceedings, which we shall publish as soon as we have space. A memorial has been submitted to the Legislature by this body, in which a revision of the constitution is recommended.

Harrisburg Rep.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17.

In the House yesterday, the usual number of petitions were presented; a few resolutions offered and adopted; several bills reported, and eight passed different readings. Bills to incorporate the Carbonade Bank, the Holidaysburg Bank, the Bank of York county, the Franklin Bank, of the county of Philadelphia, and one to re-charter the York Bank, were among those reported.

In the afternoon, the Senate took the examination of the blind pupils of the Pennsylvania institution, which interesting examination took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

A memorial from four Philadelphia Banks, praying for the restoration of the Government Deposites to the Bank of the U. States, was presented by Mr. Baker, and referred to Messrs. Peirkin, Boyd, Hopkins, Stoever, and Matheys.



GETTYSBURG, Pa. JAN. 20, 1834.

The wagon price of Flour, in Baltimore, on Saturday last, was \$4 75.

Alexander Mahon, Esq. was re-elected State Treasurer, on Tuesday last. The vote stood—for Mahon 87—Richard T. Leach 34.

On Monday last, Mr. Patterson presented a petition against granting aid to Pennsylvania College.

Mr. Stevens presented petitions for an appropriation to the College, and also from persons who had remonstrated upon improper representations.

Mr. Stevens presented a petition against a separate election district out of parts of Berwick and Hamilton townships.

On the same day, Mr. Crawford, of Franklin, reported unfavorably on the petition of the guardian of Helena Koch, of Adams county—which was adopted. Also, a report favorable to John Weikart, a Justice of Adams county—which was adopted.

On Wednesday, Mr. Stevens presented a petition from Richard Brown, a soldier.

The debate on the Deposit question is still going on in Congress. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Rives have spoken in the Senate; and Mr. Shepley, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Beardsley, in the House.

A resolution for an inquiry into the public distress, has been offered, and the great Champion of the Constitution, Mr. WEBSTER, has given notice, that he will address the Senate on the subject this day.

The case of Noah Fletcher, the Clerk dismissed by Mr. Franklin, was taken up in the House, on Monday last, and after considerable debate, was laid on the table, 120 to 83.

A reward of \$3,000 is offered for the apprehension of the robbers of the Philadelphia Bank, and the recovery of the money. The following singular circumstance in connexion with the robbery, we copy from the Philadelphia Chronicle of Wednesday last:

"We have ascertained the truth of a remarkable circumstance reported yesterday, but much doubted. A few weeks ago the Mayor received an anonymous letter from Louisville in Kentucky, informing him that, on the first fair Sunday, after the time when the letter would probably reach him, an attempt was to be made to rob one of the Philadelphia Banks. The intelligence thus conveyed to Mr. Swift, was immediately sent by him, to the Cashiers of all our Banks; though both he and they then thought it not improbable that the writer was a hoaxer."

Col. Daniel Malott, the Sheriff of Washington county, Md. died on Tuesday night last. Col. Wm. H. Fitzhugh, the next highest on the return, will succeed him. This is the second instance in which Col. F. has succeeded the Sheriff elect—Christian Newcomer, Esq. having died, leaving about two years of his term unexpired. Col. Malott had just entered upon the duties of his office.

The Grand Jury of Boston have indicted the Rev. Abner Kneeland, formerly of Philadelphia, and now editor of the Boston Investigator, for publishing certain obscene and blasphemous articles in a late number of his paper. The trial will take place in about a fortnight.

A very large meeting has been held in Boston, with regard to the pressure on the money-market—at which resolutions were adopted in favor of a prompt restoration of the public deposits to the keeping of the Bank of the U. States.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Webster, in the Senate, on Tuesday last, have created a "fluttering." That he will carry them through, cannot be doubted. They are of momentous character and important consequence. The right and power to draw checks for money, unless to satisfy appropriations by law, will be severely investigated, and with power.

We observe intimations in some of the Eastern journals, of a prospect, or probability, of a compromise, in Congress, of what nature we cannot conceive, concerning the Deposit Question. We can only say, as far as our knowledge and observation extend, such a thing has never been dreamt of.—Nat. Int.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

The President transmitted to Congress, yesterday, a report from the Directors of

that Institution for the year 1833. The coinage for the year amounted to \$3,765,710—comprising \$978,550 in gold coins, \$2,759,000 in silver, and 28,160 in copper—making altogether \$10,307,700 pieces of coin. Half dollars, as it is well known, are the most numerous, and constitute one half the whole number of pieces coined. Cents are the next in number. The number of half eagles was

193,630, and of quarter dollars 158,000. Of the amount of gold coined, about \$35,000 came from Mexico and South America; \$12,000 from Africa; and \$600,000 from the gold region of the U. States, more than one half of which, or 475,000 was furnished by the mines of North Carolina.

The amount of gold furnished last year by the mines of the U. States, is estimated at a million and a half of dollars, or about one fifth the amount produced within the same period from all other sources.

Mortality of Baltimore.—According to the report of the interments in the city of Baltimore for the year 1833, the deaths amounted to 2,405, viz: white males 1,284; females, 1,121—colored persons, 632; of whom 534 were free, and 98 slaves. Among the colored, 1 man (slave) was 110 years old, and two (free) women, one aged 106, and the other 100 years. Of the whole number 304 died of consumption; 141 of scarlet fever, 59 of bilious do, 51 of inflammation of the brain, 25 of pleurisy, 25 in child-bed, and 126 were still-born.

The population of Baltimore, according to the U. States' census for 1830, was 80,990; of which number 18,907 were colored persons, 14,783 free, and 4,124 slaves.

The deaths in New York for the same period were 5,746, about half as many as occurred in 1832, in which year the cholera prevailed. 1,251 deaths were by consumption; 510 convulsions; 305 dropsy in the head; 204 inflammation of the bowels; 179 scarlet fever; 114 drowned; 249 peripneumony; 392 still-born; 30 suicide. Of the whole number deceased, 1,346 were men, 1,189 women, 1,773 boys, and 1,420 girls. Total males 3,137; total females 2,062.

POST-OFFICE LOANS.

Well, after all, it may be made a question, "whether Congress had not as well break up, and go home." If the Post-Office Department may, with impunity, borrow a quarter or half a million of dollars without authority, as it has done, why may not the War Department, or the Navy Department, or any other Department?

Comm. Herald.

Distressing.—Within ten days, there have been two children BURNED TO DEATH in this borough! One of them survived three or four days in the most intense agony, and the other little sufferer only a few hours. In both cases they had been left by their mothers for a few moments, on some necessary errand of the family, and when they returned, they found their little ones wrapt in flames! What a lesson for mothers, and how careful should they be, when leaving their children alone, to guard against fire. One spark upon a cotton dress, and then farewell to the pride of innocence! What is something singular in the above, the mothers of both children burned are sisters.

Easton Democrat.

Com. BARRON, of the U. S. N., has invented a "Steam Plough Ship," which he says, in his memorial to Congress, is capable of destroying any line-of-battle-ship. It is intended for the defence of our coasts and harbors against the depredations of those monsters of the deep, in time of war. If the invention should realize the expectations of its ingenious and scientific author, when put to the test by actual experiment, he will have richly earned the eternal gratitude of his country.

Carlisle Rep.

Education.—The following extract is from an address delivered before the Zoölogical Society of the University of Pennsylvania, by Hon. Joseph Hopkins, L. D.

"The American parent does an injustice to his children which he can never repair, for which no inheritance can compensate, who refuses to give him a full education because he is not intended for a learned profession. Whatever he may intend, he cannot know to what his son will come; and if there should be no change in this respect, will a liberal education be lost upon him because he is not a lawyer, a doctor, a divine? Nothing can be more untrue or pernicious than this opinion. It is impossible to imagine a citizen of this commonwealth to be in any situation in which the discipline and acquirements of a liberal education, however various and extended, will not save their value. They will give him consideration and usefulness, which will be seen and felt in his daily intercourse of business of pleasure; they will give him weight and worth as a member of society, and be a never failing source of honorable, virtuous, and lasting enjoyment, under all circumstances, and in every station of life. They will preserve him from the delusion of dangerous errors, and the seductions of degrading and destructive vices. The gambling table will not be resorted to, to hasten the slow and fruitless step of time, when the lottery offers a surer and more attractive resource. The bottle will not be applied to stir the languid spirit to action and delight, when the magic of the poet is at hand to rouse the imagination and pour its fascinating wonders on the soul. Such gifts, such acquirements, will make their possessor a true friend, a more interesting, beloved, and loving husband, a more valuable and respected parent."

Errata.—In the address on our first page, in 1st col. 7th line from bottom, omit the word "walls." In 2d col. 30th line from bottom, insert the word "and" after philosophy. In 3d col. 50th line from bottom, read "innocent children," instead of innocent.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Watson, Mr. John M. Paatten, of this borough, to Miss Margaret Black, daughter of Mr. John Black, deceased, of Cumberland township.

On Sunday the 5th inst. by the Rev. L. L. Hirsch, Mr. Christian Bucher, to Miss Martha Walter, daughter of Mr. Henry Walter—all of Menallen township.

DIED.

On Thursday last, very suddenly, Mrs. —Bunner, wife of Mr. Francis Bunner, of Petersburg (York Springs).

IN APPRENTICE.

TO LEARN THE PRINTING BUSINESS, WILL be taken at this Office—if immediate application is made, Jan. 20.

Anniversary Celebration

OF THE PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY.

THE Third Anniversary Celebration of the above named Society will take place in the Lutheran Church, on the Evening of the 7th of February next, at 8 o'clock, to which the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and its vicinity, together with any at a distance who may wish, are respectfully invited to attend. Several Addresses will be delivered upon the occasion; and the Harmonical Band of Hanover is expected to perform.

A. B. SHUMAN,
J. HARTMAN,
E. OLINSTEAD,
C. B. BLAKE,
J. LEFEVER,
Gettysburg, Jan. 20. Committee of Arrangem.

Lectures on Orthoepey.

DAVID WATKINSON

WOULD inform the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he intends to Lecture on the Rev. Mr. MURKIN'S System of ORTHOEPEY, at his School-room in West York-street, on the Evenings of Thursday and Friday the 23d and 24th inst., commencing at early candle-light—when he invites all the friends and patrons of learning to attend.

Jan. 20.

LANCASTER GLUE.

A large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by SAM'L H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, Jan. 20.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN TEMPLE, late of Mountpleasant township, deceased, are notified to pay the same on or before the first of March next—as longer indulgence cannot be given. And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same to the subscribers, properly authenticated, on or before said day.

JOSEPH SNEERING, Sen.

HENRY HEMLER, Executors.

Jan. 13.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Sebastian Weaver (of Jacob,) of Berwick township, are hereby notified, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, TRUSTEES to settle and adjust his affairs; and they will meet for this purpose, at the house of Philip Heagy, in the town of Oxford, on Saturday the 8th day of February next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where they are desired to present their claims against said Weaver.

JACOB DELLONE,
SEBASTIAN WEAVER, Trustees.

Jan. 13.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Attorney in fact for the Widow and Heirs of PETER WORKING, deceased, offers at Private Sale,

THE FARM

of said deceased, situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining land of Philip Call, John Zollinger and Joseph Baugher, containing 90 Acres, more or less; 40 acres are cleared, 3 of which are in meadow; the residue in good timber. The improvements are a Log Dwelling-house, double Log Barn, a Spring-house, a good spring of water, and an Apple Orchard.

Any person wishing to view the premises, and learn the terms, will please apply to the subscriber, near the same.

PETER STEM.

Jan. 6.

Notice is hereby Given.

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pennsylvania, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed Monday the 27th of January inst. for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where the latter may attend if they think proper.

DANIEL SHEAFFER.

Jan. 6.

FOR SALE.

The unexpired term of service of a

NEGRO BOY.

WHO has between 11 and 12 years to serve. Inquire at this office, Jan. 13.

The Cheapest Periodical in the World!

PROSPECTUS OF Peabody's Parlor Journal.

With splendid Line Engravings, elegant Wood Embellishments, the most popular Music, and richly colored Plates, of the London, Parisian and N. York Fashions.

MESSRS. PEABODY & CO. having received repeated proposals to establish in the City of New York, a Weekly Journal of elegance and utility, beg to announce to their numerous patrons and the people of the United States, that they will publish every Saturday, a new, cheap, and elegant Periodical, under the title of "PEABODY'S PARLOR JOURNAL," a Weekly Magazine of Elegance and Utility; edited by several literary and fashionable characters, and dedicated to High Life—Fashionable Fashions—Poetic Literature—Circiassians on New Works—the Fine Arts—the Opera—Theatres—Exhibitions—and containing general information upon every subject; embellished with the London, Parisian, and New York Fashions, and spirited wood engravings of the past and present generation; with copious and early Selections from the most approved Foreign Journals—such as Bell's London, the World of Fashion, the Figure in London, Bell's Weekly Messenger, the London Literary Gazette, the London Athenæum, the London Court Journal, the Court Magazine, Petite Courrier des Dames, Journal des Modes, Modes de Paris, the New M. Magazine, Frang's Magazine, Blackwood's Magazine, the Metropolitan Magazine, Tait's Edinburgh Magazine, and from numerous other valuable English works—arrangements for which have been made to secure the earliest copies sent to America, and the contents will be immediately selected and distributed to the patrons of the Parlor Journal at a much earlier period than they could possibly be obtained from any other source.

Exclusive of the Literary Department, which will be of the most interesting nature, the Embellishments alone, which are now ready and in progress, for the PARLOR JOURNAL, will render the work of great interest and value to its Subscribers, as every week will be given at least four and frequently seven Embellishments, and every other month a splendid line engraving, or a richly colored quarto plate of the London, Parisian and New York Fashions, making six superb quarto plates during the year, and upwards of three hundred other first rate interesting Engravings, with a popular Music, selected and arranged expressly for the PARLOR JOURNAL.

The Embellishments and Music, which will be published in the PARLOR JOURNAL, if purchased separately, would cost at least twenty-five dollars; but the subscribers to this Work are possessed of the whole at the trifling yearly sum of Three Dollars. At this low price, the Proprietors can only expect to be remunerated for their immense expenditure by a subscription list of over seven thousand names, and by the sale of extra copies at just double the subscription price: the price to subscribers is only Six Cents per number, (the mere cost of paper and print,) but to non-subscribers 12¢ cents per number, and plate numbers 25 cents.

The whole stitched in a pink cover, for only 6 Cents, which is even cheaper than the cheapest of all Periodicals, The Penny Magazine, and of ten times the interest and value, as the PARLOR JOURNAL is got up in a manner as once useful, interesting and fascinating.

All remittances by mail to be sent to the publishers.

PEABODY & Co. New York.

Subscriptions taken at the office of the PARLOR JOURNAL, 219 Broadway, directly opposite the American Museum. No. 1 will be ready January 1, 1834. The Publishers beg to state, that the very low price they have fixed for the Parlor Journal, will not admit of any Agencies being established in any part of the U. States. It is therefore necessary for every body to direct their orders to the Publishers—PEABODY & Co. N. York.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed the Trustees of DAVID SHULTZ, Esq. of Hanover, York county—and having obtained the legal and actual possession of all the papers and effects of the said David Shultz, hereby notify all persons having claims against the said David Shultz, to present them to G. Freysinger, Esq. of the borough of Hanover, or to Calvin Mason, Esq. of the borough of York, for settlement; and all persons indebted to the said David Shultz, Esq. are hereby required to make payment to the subscribers or to either of them.

GEORGE FREYSINGER,
CALVIN MASON.

Jan. 6.

Temperance Meeting.

AN adjourned meeting of the "Gettysburg Temperance Society," will be held at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on Tuesday Evening the 28th inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M. when all persons who feel an interest in the cause, are invited to attend.

Punctual attendance of the members is particularly solicited.

There will be one or more addresses.

D. M. SMYER, Sec'y.

Jan. 13.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Hamilton township, Adams county, about the 1st of October last, a Brindle HEIFER, about 2 years old. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. HENRY MYERS.

Jan. 13.

